# MANAGEMENT OF BYPRODUCT SOLIDS GENERATED IN THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY



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## **Presentation Coverage**

- Brief introduction to the U.S. pulp and paper industry
- Review of the generation, characteristics, and management of byproduct solids
- Presentation of two brief case studies
- Discussion limited to
  - Wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) residuals ("sludge")
  - Boiler ash

## U.S. Pulp and Paper Industry



Pulp & paper mills

- National annual production: 100 million tons of paper, paperboard, and market pulp
- Top 10 states (yr 2000):
  GA AL LA WA WI MI SC ME OR VA
- Variety of manufacturing processes, mill capacities, and end products

### **Byproduct Generation**

- Annual generation of solid wastes or byproduct solids:
   15 million dry tons
- Including
  - Wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) residuals
  - Boiler ash (also flue gas desulfurization material)
  - Causticizing residues
  - Wood yard debris
  - Pulping and papermaking rejects

#### **WWTP Residuals**

- 5.5 million dry tons annually
- Types
  - Primary (including deinking residuals)
  - Secondary (waste activated sludge)
  - Combined primary and secondary
  - Dredged
- Mechanical dewatering is the norm, with solids content typically 30-40%, range 20-60%



• Small number of mills dry residuals (70-95% solids)

#### **Characteristics of WWTP Residuals**

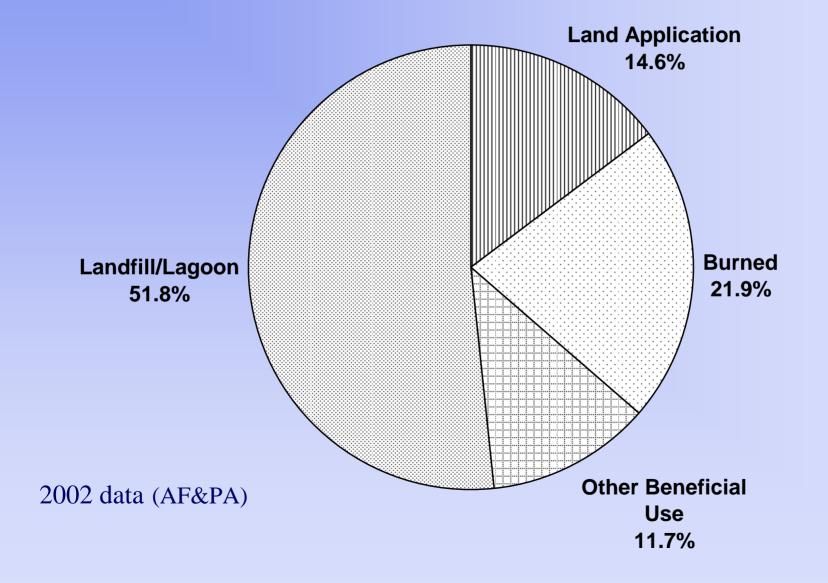
- Primary WWTP residuals consist mainly of
  - Wood fiber
  - Inorganic or mineral matter (e.g., clay, CaCO<sub>3</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub>)
- "Ash" (inorganic) content of primary WWTP residuals ranges from <10% to >70% (dry wt. basis)





• Secondary WWTP residuals consist mostly of bacterial biomass (non-pathogenic)

# **Management of WWTP Residuals**



#### **Management of WWTP Residuals**

- Land application
  - Utility: soil conditioner, fertilizer, liming agent, mulch
  - Potential issue: high C:N ratio (quite high for primary residuals)

- Burning (usually onsite)
  - Utility: energy, volume reduction
  - Potential issues: high moisture high "ash"





#### **Other Uses for WWTP Residuals**

- Papermaking fiber/filler
- Industrial absorbent
- Animal bedding/litter
- Manufactured soil component
- Compost feedstock
- Landfill barrier cover
- AMD\* control cover
- Building board/fixture
- Brick or concrete additive
- Glass or lightweight aggregate
- Cement kiln feedstock
- Fuel pellet ingredient
- \* Acid mine drainage



## **WWTP Residuals Case Study**

- Startup company in the Northwest began manufacturing residuals-based products for consumer, agricultural, and industrial markets in 1986
- Technical and marketing challenges resulted in 12 years of effort before first profit realized
- Major products currently are
  - Small-animal bedding
  - Cat litter
  - Oil-spill & general industrial absorbents

## **WWTP Residuals Case Study**

- Products available in 16 countries
- Bedding & litter available in major U.S. pet store and department store chains
- Recently built a 2<sup>nd</sup> manufacturing plant in the Southeast to better serve Eastern U.S. and began product shipments in December 2004

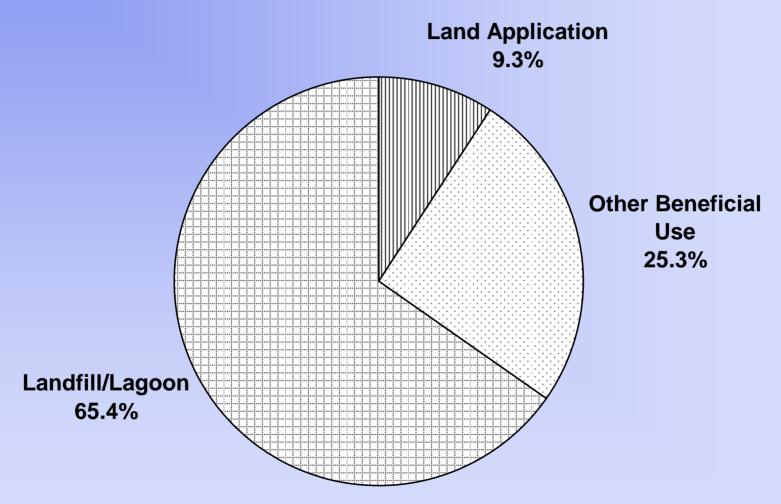


# **Boiler Ash**

- 4 million dry tons annually
- Types (based on fuel)
  - Wood
  - Coal
  - Wood and coal
  - Wood, coal, or both with miscellaneous solid fuels
- Wood ash
  - High in unburned carbon (char)
  - High in Ca, source of K and P
  - Alkaline
  - Cementitious



# **Management of Boiler Ash**



2002 data (AF&PA)

### **Management of Boiler Ash**

- Land application
  - Utility: liming agent, fertilizer
  - Potential issue: unburned carbon (wood ash)



#### Other Uses for Boiler Ash

- Compost feedstock
- Manufactured soil component
- Cement kiln feedstock
- Concrete additive
- Flowable fill (CLSM)\*
- Waste stabilization
- Soil stabilization
- Earthen construction
- Asphalt aggregate
- Landfill daily cover
- \* CLSM = controlled low-strength material



## **Boiler Ash Case Study**

- Southeastern mill had its coal fly ash used as concrete ingredient for highway & other applications
- State DEP approved injecting wood ash into coal boiler (to obtain more energy and lower ash loss-on-ignition)
- State DOT approved use of coal-wood fly ash in concrete after short-term and long-term (>3 yrs) testing
- With coal-wood fly ash added, concrete is
  - Stronger and more durable
  - More resistant to water erosion (saltwater use)
  - Less expensive
- Coal-wood bottom ash employed as aggregate in asphalt mixes and in concrete blocks

# <u>Summary</u>

- Two significant byproducts from the paper industry are WWTP residuals and boiler ash
- Land application is an important beneficial use for both types of materials
- There are numerous examples of other uses
- Paper companies continue to seek beneficial use opportunities and increasingly explore novel uses

# **Questions & Comments**



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